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largely through the effects of early training. The authors are justified in concluding that ability may be transmitted through parenthood, but they fail to show that ability may be transmitted through heredity alone.

The work presents a valuable contribution to the field of eugenics in so far as it involves the Mendelian principles; but, like all works based upon the investigations of Galton, it very much overemphasizes the influence of heredity and underemphasizes, almost to the point of neglect, the influence of environment.

**Woolston, H. B.** *A Study of the Population of Manhattanville.* Pp. 159.

Price, \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Manhattanville, formerly an independent village, has been absorbed by New York City. It, however, retains certain characteristic conditions which, when properly pictured, give us a study of sociological value. The historical development of the village is followed by an analysis of the population in regard to race, nativity, age, sex and conjugal conditions. Under "Social Temper" the psychical traits and social qualities of the various nationalities are discussed and an attempt to classify them into various types of mind is made. The occupational groups, classification of laborers, wage conditions and other economic data are given, and some very interesting vital statistics are presented. Among these are the facts concerning the height, weight, lung capacity and strength of the pupils of two selected schools within the locality. A chapter on the movement of population is added.

The purpose of the monograph is to make such a survey of this increasingly cosmopolitan group as will make the formulation of a definite constructive program of social education and philanthropic work possible.

**Yovanovitch, V.** *The Near-Eastern Problem and the Pan-German Peril.*

Pp. 47. Price, 6d. London: Watts & Co., 1909.

Mr. Yovanovitch argues the cause of the Balkan peoples against Germany and Austria. He believes that Austria has been false to the agreements of the Conference of Berlin, and that in her foreign policy she has become little more than a German province. Germany's plans, it is insisted, are well laid for expansion toward the East. She wishes to become the heir to the "Sick Man of Europe," and by the control of Constantinople to dominate the future traffic between the East and West. Balkan peoples must unite to oppose her advance.

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#### REVIEWS.

**Addams, Jane.** *The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets.* Pp. 162. Price,

\$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

With a seriousness comparable to that exhibited in all her contributions to the literature of social betterment, Jane Addams has written this little volume on the subject of play. Who better than she, after her residence of twenty years in one of Chicago's most congested and cosmopolitan quarters, and after the building of Hull House, is fitted to voice the yearning of the city's youth for more normal life conditions? In her indictment of modern

industry, because of its greater interest in the amassing of money than the making of manhood, the spirit of Carlyle and Ruskin again finds expression.

In six short chapters—Youth in the City, The Wrecked Foundations of Domesticity, The Quest for Adventure, The House of Dreams, Youth in Industry and The Thirst for Righteousness—she has established a point of view at once sympathetic and optimistic which must characterize all efforts at improvement. The difficulties to be overcome are chiefly those of environment and are not to be found in the heart of the city youth. The book will do much good.

To the fascination of the theme the author has added the charm of elegance of style. It is a book which the reader will hesitate to put aside until the last page has been reached.

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**Baty, T.** *International Law.* Pp. viii, 364. Price, \$2.75. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Though the title indicates a general treatise, this book is really a series of chapters on sovereignty as the basis of international law. The author finds himself in agreement with but few of the current developments. His criticism is always sharp, his argument precise. The first chapters condemn the principle of obligatory arbitration. The idea of a Supreme Court of the World with a classification of powers as to rank is only "suitable material for undergraduates' essays in political science." Arbitration is a thing to be promoted by cultivating "the force of world-wide public opinion," not by any fanciful judiciary.

Each state must have absolute and equal independence. Its policy in the treatment of foreigners must be left entirely to its own will. All aliens are in a state not by right, but by sufferance. "Sentiment and treaties have gone too far in according a highly privileged position to foreigners." An extended review is then given of the cases involving the so-called rights of foreigners in residence. The criticisms are generally fair, but the author gives a wrong interpretation to the Caroline case. He intimates that the United States denied the right to invade in case of "overwhelming necessity." This is not true; the principle Webster wanted to establish was not individual responsibility for the acts committed, but the duty of the invading state to apologize for the violation of sovereignty, a duty the author recognizes, but which England in 1842 hesitated to admit. The latter chapters take up the cases where interference has taken place to vindicate violated individual rights. Pacific blockade is roundly condemned. It introduces "an element of anarchy into international affairs. . . . No nation can afford to weaken the principle that a state must be free within its borders." The principle of the equality of states should be preserved at all hazards. International relations should be improved by the "most cautious adjustment to the demands of public feeling," but any attempt to legislate a state into observance of rules for which it is not ready will prove disastrous. "Those